

What is claimed is:

Sub a'

1. A method for decreasing cerebral vasoconstriction in a subject suffering from chronic or acute cerebral amyloid angiopathy which comprises administering to the subject an inhibitor of receptor for advanced glycation endproduct (RAGE) in an effective amount to inhibit transcytosis of amyloid  $\beta$  peptides across the blood-brain barrier in the subject, thereby decreasing cerebral vasoconstriction in the subject.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is a transgenic non-human animal or a human.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the non-human animal is a transgenic mouse which over-expresses mutant human amyloid beta precursor protein.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject suffers from Alzheimer's disease.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the chronic cerebral amyloid angiopathy is due to Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, aging or angiopathy.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the acute cerebral amyloid angiopathy is due to head trauma, or stroke.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is a molecule having a molecular weight from about 500 daltons to about 100 kilodaltons.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is an

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organic molecule or an inorganic molecule.

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8. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is a polypeptide or a nucleic acid molecule.
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10. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is soluble receptor for advanced glycation endproduct.
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11. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is an antibody which specifically binds to receptor for advanced glycation endproduct.
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12. A method for ameliorating neurovascular stress in a subject which comprises administering to the subject an effective amount of an inhibitor of receptor for advanced glycation endproduct (RAGE), so as to increase cerebral blood flow in the subject, thereby ameliorating neurovascular stress in the subject.
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13. The method of claim 12, wherein the inhibitor of receptor for advanced glycation endproduct (RAGE) is soluble receptor for advanced glycation endproduct (RAGE).
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14. The method of claim 12, wherein the neurovascular stress comprises cerebral amyloid angiopathy.
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15. The method of claim 12, wherein the neurovascular stress in the subject is caused by Alzheimer's disease, aging, Down's syndrome, head trauma, or stroke.
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- sub 2 16. A method for treating amyloid angiopathy in a subject who suffers therefrom which comprises administering to

the subject an effective amount of an inhibitor of  
receptor for advanced glycation endproduct (RAGE)  
activity so as to increase cerebral blood flow in the  
subject and thereby treat amyloid angiopathy in the  
subject.

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